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UNCTAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTICN FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990

Progress report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared pursuant to Trade and Development Board decision 345 (XXXIII) as well as subsequent ones, including especially Board decision 363 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988. In the latter decision, the Board reaffirmed that the role of UNCTAD in implementing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) consisted of two complementary elements, namely policy research, analysis, deliberation and promotion of consensus in those areas of UNCTAD's mandate which have particular relevance to the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, and technical assistance activities to underpin measures directed at helping African countries fulfil their commitments under UN-PAAERD. In relation to policy research and analysis, decision 363 (XXXV) recognized that a clear need existed for all divisions within the secretariat to take fully into account in their ongoing substantive work the priorities and orientations of the UN-PAAERD. In the field of technical assistance it was agreed that UNCTAD's efforts should focus in particular on commodities, trade, debt, technology, transport, assistance to take advantage of the potential for foreign investment and human resources development. This progress report contains an account of ongoing and planned UNCTAD activities that have direct relevance for UN-PAAERD in the areas of policy research and analysis and technical co-operation activities. In addition, UNCTAD participates in other inter-agency activities contributing to the implementation of the UN-PAAERD.

2. This is the second progress report under the Board decision 363 (XXXV). The first was issued in TD/B/1222 of 28 July 1989, of which the Board took note by its decision 372 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989[1/]. This report updates the information concerning the ongoing activities within UNCTAD that have elements of particular relevance to African countries and to the priorities stated in the UN-PAAERD. It covers, in particular, actions taken by the secretariat following deliberations on the last report in October 1989.

I. POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

3. The Trade and Development Board, in decision 363 (XXXV), paragraph 8 of the agreed conclusions, required the Secretariat to bring out, in its research and policy analysis work, policy aspects relevant to the aims, objectives and orientation of UN-PAAERD. The secretariat has continued to respond in various ways to this requirement, despite some difficulties associated with differentiating African issues from the general analyses of trade and development problems presented to intergovernmental bodies. Nevertheless, whenever possible, problems that are of particular relevance to the African region have been singled out. Case studies of African countries have been used to illustrate problems wherever appropriate. Introductory sections of secretariat documentation have generally indicated where UN-PAAERD issues were covered. Examples of the reflection of the UN-PAAERD dimension in the secretariat's work on policy research and analysis are shown in the following section.

A. Commodities

4. The document "Review of the Commodity situation and outlook" (TD/B/C.1/309) prepared for the Committee on Commodities confirms the continuing importance of commodity exports for the majority of developing countries especially in Africa. The traditional problems of price and export earnings instability persist, aggravated by the generally low levels of prices by historical standards. Although the degree of instability of prices has been somewhat lower since 1982 than earlier, it is still a source of considerable uncertainty concerning export earnings, which are also affected by variations in output. The review also points out that the relative importance of tropical beverages in developing countries' commodity exports remained roughly constant between 1970-1972 and 1986-1988. However, it increased for Africa because the volume of its tropical beverages exports remained roughly the same, while those of all other main commodity groups declined.

B. Money, finance and development

5. The Trade and Development Report 1989, provided an assessment of the effects of external shocks and adjustment policies on macroeconomic performance and income distribution in developing countries, including a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The Trade and Development Report 1990 further assessed the implementation of the Toronto terms for rescheduling official bilateral debt. By July 1990, 18 sub-Saharan African countries had benefited from these terms. From January 1989 to September 1990 the UNCTAD secretariat participated, as an observer, in Paris Club meetings dealing with the rescheduling of official bilateral debt owed by 23 African countries.

6. At the thirteenth session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, 30 April to 8 May 1990 (second part), an assessment was made of the external financial flows to African countries. This assessment covered flows of official development assistance (ODA), concessional and non-concessional flows from multilateral financial institutions, especially under the World Bank's Special Programme of Assistance (SPA) for the

debt-distressed low-income African countries, established in December 1987, as well as flows under the IMF's Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF). Together the SAF and ESAF can provide about $12 billion in medium-term concessional loans, mostly to African countries.

7. In addition, the UNCTAD secretariat is currently studying the efficiency of State economic enterprises and the effects of public intervention in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This work is being carried out under an ongoing research project on the role of the public sector in developing countries. The results of another research project on financial markets and the mobilization of domestic resources in selected countries will also be relevant for financial policies in African countries.

C. Insurance

8. UNCTAD is undertaking a study on agricultural insurance, including crop insurance, which is of great relevance for numerous African countries.

D. Manufactures and semi-manufactures

9. Under its International Trade Programmes, the UNCTAD secretariat keeps trade in manufactures of Africa under constant review. Trade analysis and pertinent policy conclusions have been submitted periodically to the Trade and Development Board for its annual review of structural change and adjustment and to sessions of the Committee of Manufactures. The secretariat reports have assisted these bodies in their deliberations of the problems and needs of the African continent. Research findings have provided ample evidence of the deplorable state in which manufacturing sectors in African countries find themselves.

10. The accelerating decline in Africa's relative importance as an exporter of manufactures reflects not only adverse world market conditions, but also stagnation in Africa in the process of industrialization and the growth of productive capacity and productivity. Product concentration, which is a salient feature of the structure of manufactured exports from Africa has become more pronounced during the past one and a half decades. The top four export products (clothing, chemical elements and compounds, non-metallic mineral manufactures and textiles) represent a share of 70 per cent of the manufactured imports by the developed countries from Africa. Moreover, the bulk of clothing and textile exports comes from only a few countries. Products of relatively more skill and technology-intensive sectors, such as machinery and transport equipment, play still a small role in the supply of manufactures from developing countries in Africa.

11. The expansion and diversification of manufactured exports from Africa will, in many countries and industrial sectors, require the rehabilitation of a large part of the productive apparatus, restoration of the productivity of existing enterprises and increased investment in new capacity. Greater availability of external finance from official sources, in particular in the form of development aid will be an indispensable prerequisite in the short to medium term, as Africa cannot expect a significant inflow of new private foreign capital in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Africa's poor

infrastructure as well as the high transport costs to major overseas markets, in particular to certain parts of North and Latin America and the Pacific region, with Japan as important potential outlet, remain formidable obstacles to manufactured export expansion and export market diversification.

12. As part of its work programme on the preparation of a Handbook on Restrictive Business Practices Legislation, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices has published, in October 1989, the text of Kenya's Restrictive Trade Practices, Monopolies and Price Control Act, 1988, along with the commentary provided by the Government of Kenya on the law (TD/B/RBP/58/Add.1).

E. Special programme for Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Developing Countries

13. The socio-economic problems of the 28 African least developed countries continued to receive emphasis during 1989 and 1990 in the reports and technical notes issued by the secretariat for the preparation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries which was held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990.

14. The Least Developed Countries Report, 1989, which was the main background document for the preparatory process for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, contains analysis of several issues related to the UN-PAAERD. These include: the LDCs in the world economy, policies towards modernization of the productive base, human resources development, mobilization of domestic savings, external trade and external financial support.

15. In addition to the Least Developed Countries Report, 1989, the secretariat issued a number of important documents[2/] as part of the preparations for the Paris Conference which include information on the African LDCs and/or deal with policy issues concerning them and which are relevant to the implementation of the UN-PAAERD.

16. Country presentations prepared by the 28 African LDCs, assisted by the UNCTAD secretariat, were made available to the Paris Conference as background documents.

17. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was designated as the Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the UNCTAD secretariat was the focal agency for the preparations for the Conference. All the above mentioned documents provided major inputs into the work of the Conference and contributed to the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the 1990s for the Least Developed Countries. These two documents reflect the commitment of the international community to assess and reverse the deterioration in the socio-economic situation in the LDCs and to revitalize their growth and development, based on the principle of shared responsibility and strengthened partnership. The Programme of Action sets forth a comprehensive strategy for the LDCs for the 1990s and a policy package, delineating the national and international actions that need to be pursued during the decade. Its full and effective implementation should contribute to the implementation of the priorities of the UN-PAAERD.

F. Economic co-operation among developing countries

18. A review of developments in the area of trade and monetary and financial co-operation among developing countries (TD/B/C.7/92 and Add. 1) reviews the main constraints that undermined the operations of multilateral clearing and payment arrangements and intra-grouping trade in developing countries, including in Africa, during the crisis period of the 1980s. It also reviews some of the recent initiatives undertaken by those integration groupings to revive their integration process; and a document on strengthening the economic integration in developing countries (TD/B/C.7/AC.3/6) analyses some of the main reasons for the slow progress in economic co-operation among developing countries, and new developments in the international economy that could provide a positive stimulus to the integration process. It then proposes some policy options for the future including for the integration process in Africa.

19. The ECDC Division prepared three studies on the role of regional co-operation in supporting commodity development, namely: (i) organizations for the development of river and lake basins in Africa; (ii) clearing house mechanisms in Africa; and (iii) the possibility of using national currencies in trade among African countries for the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems.

G. Technology

20. The policy research and analysis oriented work of the Technology Programme has dealt with problems of African countries. This is reflected in the preparation of the documentation for the eighth session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology (1991). The programme has also examined the overall situation of African countries with respect to technology transfer and development in a changing environment. This analysis is contained in TD/B/C.6/153. The secretariat's policy study on Senegal, regarding the link between R and D institutes and technological innovation, is now being used as an operational tool for technical assistance in similar activities in other developing countries.

H. Transport

21. UNCTAD was requested, during the first meeting of the Subsectoral Meeting for Maritime Transport, to assume the leading role for drafting the Subsectoral Strategy in Shipping, Ports, Inland Waterways and Multimodal Transport within the framework of the preparation of the Second Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. A strategy document has been completed and is awaiting submission to the meeting of African Transport Ministers for adoption. This new document draws on the lessons learnt during the evaluation of the achievements of the First Transportation and Communication Decade, and provides guidance and identifies activities and development objectives for African countries up to the year 2000.

22. UNCTAD is continuing its activities to give advice and support to African States when implementing international legal instruments. A Maritime Code which will serve as a model for African Governments to harmonize and up-date their national legislation in the field of transport is nearing completion.

23. Research has been intensified to determine suitable modalities for setting up efficient shippers' councils, particularly in African land-locked countries. These shippers' councils represent the cargo interests in the negotiating process with the various modes of transport.

24. Research and analysis has been carried out to assist African countries in coping with problems of multimodal transport and its impact on the national economy. At its fourteenth session, the Committee on Shipping dealt with the various aspects of this new concept and has elaborated a number of recommendations for implementations by governments, as well as by commercial parties of the public and private sector.

II. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN-PAAERD

A. General trends and new activities

25. The Trade and Development Board decision 372 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 reiterated its earlier decision 363 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988, which called upon the UNCTAD secretariat to increase its efforts to mobilize resources to enable it to play its role in implementing the UN-PAAERD and to undertake technical assistance activities designed to support measures directed at helping African countries fulfil their commitments under UN-PAAERD. In this regard, UNCTAD continued to intensify and focus efforts in ongoing technical assistance activities that are of particular relevance to African countries and to the priorities stated in the UN-PAAERD.

26. African countries have been made increasingly aware of the various possibilities that exist in UNCTAD for technical co-operation. The Secretary-General, in the context of his bilateral contacts with Member States, had in depth discussions of technical co-operation matters with authorities of the following African countries which he visited since 1988: Algeria, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Morocco, Nigeria and Zambia. In a number of cases, these have been followed up by visits of national officials to UNCTAD.

27. A number of African officials, often at ministerial level, while visiting Geneva, have held consultations with the UNCTAD secretariat on technical co-operation. Regular contacts have also been maintained through the missions in Geneva to develop technical assistance activities in Africa. The Africa Task Force Unit organized needs appraisal missions (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Swaziland) to appraise countries of areas of technical co-operation possibilities within UNCTAD's mandate. UNCTAD interregional, sectoral or regional advisers, as well as staff members, have also undertaken missions to African countries to discuss and programme technical co-operation. These have often included the demonstration of software, such as ASYCUDA, DMFAS or ACIS which form an important part of UNCTAD's technical co-operation programme.

28. The important channel constituted by UNDP field offices - which represent UNCTAD - has been fully utilized. UNCTAD has made a special effort to participate in mid-term reviews of UNDP country programmes and made suggestions for possible technical co-operation activities in the future. Visits of UNDP resident representatives in the African region to Geneva have been utilized to brief them not only on ongoing activities but on possible new areas, in line with UNCTAD's growing capability in the area of technical co-operation.

29. Information on technical co-operation presented in annex I provides aggregate data on the extent and recent evolution of UNCTAD's technical co-operation, highlighting the share directed towards Africa. Expenditure in respect of country and inter-country (or regional) projects in Africa has increased from $3,174,000 in 1987 to $3,870,000 in 1988 and $7,894,000 in 1989. This substantial absolute increase has been accompanied by a stronger focus on Africa within UNCTAD's growing technical co-operation programme. In 1989,

African countries accounted for 43 per cent of all UNCTAD technical co-operation expenditures, (1987: 26.9 per cent) compared to 28.1 per cent for the aggregate of all other regions (and 28.9 per cent for interregional projects 3/).

30. Estimates for 1990 (annex 1) are that UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities towards Africa are continuing to intensify with total expenditures expected to be around $9.1 million, representing nearly three times the 1987 level.

31. It should be noted that about three quarters of UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in Africa is composed of inter-country (or regional) projects, as distinct from country-specific projects. This pattern, which is not very different from that of other regions, is inherent in the nature of UNCTAD's activities.

32. A list of ongoing country and regional projects in which UNCTAD is involved in Africa, with their total budgets, is provided in annex II. UNCTAD is currently executing agency for 38 national projects in 27 countries of Africa and for 22 regional projects. In addition, UNCTAD is associated agency for 3 country projects and 5 regional projects concerning Africa.

33. The overall expansion of UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities, of which Africa has been a major beneficiary, has been made possible by financial resources provided mostly by UNDP. However, resources provided by bilateral sources have been important and have enabled UNCTAD to increase its technical backstopping capability, including in the area of software development, at a time of regular budget stringency.

B. Specific activities

34. The specific support activities of the UNCTAD secretariat continue to conform to paragraph 9 of the Agreed Conclusions of the Board's decision 363 (XXXV) which identified areas on which UNCTAD's efforts in the field of technical assistance should focus. The main specific activities undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat are described in the following section.

1. Commodities 4/

35. The secretariat organized a workshop in collaboration with the Ministry of External Economic Relations of the USSR and the All-Union Academy for Foreign Trade, and with the International Cocoa Council, on possibilities for the expansion of trade in cocoa between cocoa producing countries in Africa and Eastern European countries which was held in Moscow from 20-29 November 1989.

36. At the conclusion of the workshop the countries of Eastern Europe made a commitment to double their cocoa imports during the next three years. The possibilities of joint ventures between African and Eastern European countries were explored, not only for warehousing but for the processing of cocoa and the manufacture of final products. It was agreed to continue bilateral consultations in such areas as compensation deals, countertrading transactions, debt/cocoa swaps and other arrangements devoid of hard currency element; and joint ventures.

37. A workshop on possibilities for expansion of trade in coffee between developing countries and countries of Eastern Europe was organized in Moscow from 15 to 19 October 1990. Unlike the cocoa workshop, this one involved experts from producing countries in all developing regions. African participants were from Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire. In addition, two participants were from the Inter-African Coffee Organization, and the group of African coffee producers members of the International Coffee Organization.

38. Under a UNDP interregional project (INT/88/030), a preliminary project document has been prepared with the objective of exploring the need for and modalities of a round table mechanism to promote the processing of commodities, especially in commodity export developing countries. The draft project is being considered by various international and regional agencies, and, after its finalization, it will be submitted to funding sources. Simultaneously, under another UNDP financed project (INT/88/036), a project is in the final stages of development on policies for improving the commercialization of commodities by developing countries. It aims at helping developing countries in evaluating different international commodity marketing systems with a view to formulating policies which would lead to improved participation of enterprises of these countries in marketing their commodities. In the preparatory phase of these two projects, 15 Sub-Saharan African countries were consulted, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

39. It is planned to hold a seminar for the African region with the financial support from Norway and, in collaboration with ECA in March 1991, on the role of the mineral sector in developing countries. The seminar will address issues such as mineral resource assessment and exploration, investment in the mineral sector and small-scale mining.

40. An interregional project (INT/88/A07) on import management and policies for food commodities continued to assist food importing developing countries to improve their management and procurement policies in the context of national food plans and to reduce the foreign exchange costs of food imports. The work of this project in 1989-1990 was, in particular, contracted in eight African countries (Comoros, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger and United Republic of Tanzania).

41. A preparatory assistance project financed by UNDP (RAF/87/019) has led to the preparation of a project entitled "Support to the Commodity Sector of the African Region; Commodity Policies and Trade". It was submitted to the UNDP for approval in June 1989. It seeks to address three issues that came to light during the preparatory assistance period, namely the need for:

- improved access to information relevant to commodities of export interest to Africa and for enhanced national capacities to utilize it;

- expanded opportunities for human resource development in a variety of aspects affecting the commodity sector in Africa particularly the design and implementation of commodity sector policies; and

- a better awarenes of the effective barriers to intra-African trade as well as a clear appreciation of the size, venture costs and benefits, as well as the potential of border trade, and of ways to improve trade among neighbouring countries.

It is expected that a limited work programme based on the full project will be embarked upon in 1991, pending the approval of the full project.

2. Trade

(a) General system of preferences

42. In the context of advisory services on the generalized system of preferences (GSP), national and regional seminars and advisory missions continue to be conducted throughout the region. These seminars address the importance of GSP as an instrument for trade promotion of non-traditional exports. In addition to the GSP, other preferential arrangements, such as Lomé, PTA and SADCC preferences, are discussed. The objective of the national seminars is to present practical information to manufacturers and exporters involved in international trade on how they can take advantage of preferential schemes. The regional seminars involve the participation of officials who administer preferential trading arrangements in their respective countries. Such regional seminars discuss the changes that have taken place in the various schemes and provide an exchange of experiences among participants. A list of activities held in the region from July 1989 to the present is shown in annex III.

(b) National trade policy projects

43. In early 1990, with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway and Sweden, the UNCTAD secretariat launched a project of technical co-operation entitled "Trade Policies for Developing Countries in the 1990s" (INT/89/A17). In the framework of this project, a consultant was sent to Cape Verde to review that country's export incentive measures. A report was submitted to the Government in August 1990 outlining areas where further policy changes were deemed necessary and identifying technical assistance needs. The report makes recommendations in several policy areas, including tariffs, the system of foreign exchange allocations, the exchange rate, fiscal export incentives, the setting up of export processing zones, and export financing needs. It is expected that there will be some follow-up work arising from this report. This specific advisory service was carried out in conjunction with an ongoing UNCTAD technical assistance project (CVI/87/005), under which an adviser based in Cape Verde is working closely with the authorities in defining priorities for follow-up activities.

44. It is also envisaged that forward-looking reviews of trade policy options for the 1990s will be conducted in the near future in a number of African countries which have expressed interest in participating in this project (INT/89/A17). These countries include the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

45. A project in association with UNDTCD in support for the foreign trade sector of Guinea encompassing several trade policy aspects was completed in November 1990. A separate UNCTAD project on trade policy of Guinea has been

prepared and awaits financial support. In the area of trade policy, apart from a full time trade policy adviser, consultancy assistance was provided to the Government of Gambia in undertaking a feasibility study on the establishment of an Export Processing Zone, and in the area of tariffs and computerization of trade data (GAM/82/004). In Uganda, the preparatory phase of a major trade policy project (UGA/87/009) was implemented. The main project activities concentrated on an initial review of countertrade and trade facilitation procedures, and the elaboration of future work in the areas of export development and promotion, streamlining of import procurment and improvement in trade management practices and institutional procedures. A project (URT/88/013) concerning a feasibility study for the establishment of an export processing zone in the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar) has been approved and implementation will soon commence.

(c) Restrictive business practices

46. UNCTAD organized a regional African seminar on restrictive business practices. The seminar took place in Douala (Cameroon) on 27-30 November 1989, and was attended by participants from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Reupublic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire. The seminar was financed by voluntary contributions, pursuant to section F.7 of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, as adopted in General Assembly resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980.

(d) Multilateral trade negotiations

47. UNCTAD continued to provide technical assistance to the African countries, financed by the UNDP Multilateral Trade Negotiations Project (African MTN project RAF/87/157). The objectives of the technical assistance are establishing, developing and strengthening the national negotiating capabilities of African countries on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs); identifying the trade policy interests of and pursuing such interests through negotiations at both bilateral and multilateral levels; reinforcing the capacity of Governments, national institutions as well as regional and subregional organizations; and to promote the economic and social development of African countries.

48. From the second half of 1989 up to September 1990, the project, in close co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), covered a wide range of activities involving the preparations of studies on issues of interest to African countries in the Uruguay Round, advisory missions to African capitals and the organization of national, subregional, regional seminars, round tables and brainstorming sessions. Specific issues-oriented meetings on agriculture and trade related investment measures (TRIMs) were also organized, and advisory missions on services were sent to five African countries. Annexes IV and V show the details of these activities. In annex VI, a list of studies prepared from the perspective of African countries is shown.

49. As a result of efforts to establish national negotiating infrastructures within the overall operation of the project, 29 focal points had been identified in African capitals by the end of October 1990. There is a continuous interaction between these focal points and the project and efforts are being made to strengthen the existing focal points and to establish new ones in other African countries.

50. The UNCTAD technical co-operation activities on MTN's aims at assisting African countries to gain a greater understanding and appreciation of the complexity of the issues under the negotiations and their possible effects on international trade, economic and social development of African countries. African countries have become increasingly conscious of safeguarding their interests and actively participate in the process of negotiation by submitting proposals individually and jointly with other developing countries, increasing participation at high level meetings and joint statements to express their views on the negotiating issues. The wide range of issues being negotiated have necessitated much more intensive inter-ministerial co-ordination and in this connection, national inter-ministerial committees on the Uruguay Round have been established in several African countries to follow developments in the negotiations. It is foreseen that this process, complemented by the focal points will provide the basis for future individual country projects aimed at assisting African countries to strengthen their negotiating infrastructure, i.e. their capacity to participate in trade negotiations and the resolution of trade issues at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the future.

(e) Software for market analysis and restrictions to trade (SMART)

51. The software system for use on personal computers (called SMART) which can be used to provide machine readable subsets of relevant trade data (such as trade flows, tariff rates, non-tariff measures) is now available to African countries. Under an extension of the MTN project, a programme has been developed which organized a workshop for officials of five African countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria) in Cairo; a workshop for officials from Kenya, Mauritius, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe was held in Nairobi; and another for officials from Morocco and Tunisia was held in Rabat. All these workshops were held in May 1990. In addition, country missions and national workshops for installation and training purposes were undertaken in Botswana, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

(f) Computerization of Customs operations (ASYCUDA)

52. UNCTAD's standardized system for the computerization of Customs, known as ASYCUDA (Automated System for Customs Data), was first installed in Mali, Niger, Togo, Cape Verde and Mauritania. In spite of imperfections in the software and local problems encountered, these countries have shown a desire to improve the system and expand its use. Favourable conditions, particularly Government determination and qualified national staff, explain the success achieved in Mauritania, where ASYCUDA generated a sharp increase in revenue and produced useful foreign trade data.

53. There are ongoing national ASYCUDA projects, with UNCTAD as executing or associated agency, in Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sudan, Zaire and Zimbabwe, while those for Burundi, Mozambique and Rwanda will start operations in 1990.

54. On a regional level, one of the objectives of project RAF/88/052, for the ECOWAS Member States, has been attained. A regional computing centre for the ECOWAS Member States was established at the end of 1989, which will serve inter alia as a data bank for ECOWAS statistics, provide support to automation process in the Member States and where training courses will be organized, the first session being scheduled for September 1990. The Centre is based in Lomé, Togo.

55. A project document was prepared for and approved by the 14 Member States of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA). Some countries are already implementing ASYCUDA while other projects await financing. Contacts have been established with donors to discuss a proposed project for the Central African Economic Community (CEEAC), whose secretariat is based in Libreville, Gabon.

(g) Assistance to the least developed countries in their participation in the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1990

56. Most of the assistance provided by UNCTAD to the African least developed countries has been reported upon under the appropriate heading above. In addition, a main thrust of technical assistance activities in the African LDCs during 1990 was the implementation of a UNDP-funded project to assist in the effective participation of LDCs in the Paris Conference, in September 1990. The project provided advisory assistance to individual LDCs for the preparation of their own country submissions to the Conference and funded the participation of LDC representatives in the preparatory meetings prior to the Conference as well as in the Conference itself.

(h) Support to regional integration efforts

57. UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in the field of economic integration focus on support for African economic groupings, such as ECOWAS, MRU, UDEAC, PTA and SADCC. This support has concentrated, in particular, on the formulation and revision of main integration instruments, trade liberalization programmes, customs co-operation and harmonization, and the strengthening of subregional clearing arrangements and co-operation for increased convertibility of currencies. In the period 1989-1990, UNCTAD assistance in support of African economic integration groupings focused on preparing new and revised technical assistance programmes for the Fourth UNDP Programming Cycle. While these programmes concentrate on overall integration instruments and financial co-operation, they also aim at improving linkages for strengthening the orientation towards integration of production and transport within such arrangements.

58. In addition, UNCTAD has participated in the following technical co-operation activities in Africa:

(a) Contributed to the preparatory work being undertaken by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee on the elaboration of a draft treaty establishing the African Economic Community; UNCTAD has been requested by OAU to provide technical assistance in this area;

(b) Participated in the preparation of technical assistance projects on the formulation and revision of economic co-operation and integration mechanisms of subregional economic groupings, such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

(c) Assisted the BLS countries (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), and Namibia through a UNDP-funded project, in preparing for and conducting negotiations with South Africa aimed at the reform of the South African Customs Union (SACU) Agreement; and

(d) Assisted the PTA secretariat in its effort to devise a scheme of special treatment for the least developed Member States of the PTA.

(i) Support for monetary and financial co-operation

59. In the field of monetary and financial co-operation, UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in Africa continue to focus on:

(a) The promotion of trade financing mechanisms for intra-regional trade. In this context, currently a UNDP-funded project (RAF/88/053) is being executed by UNCTAD for the West African Clearing House (WACH). The main objective of this project is to increase the awareness of the main operations in trade finance of the usefulness of clearing arrangements; elaboration of new and modern techniques of payments settlements; identification of administrative and customs obstacles at the national level; and the modernization of computer equipment. The project is expected to benefit directly all 16 countries, users of the West African Clearing House; and

(b) The preparation of a feasibility study for the establishment of a short-term Trade Credit Fund for the 16 countries members of the Economic Community of the West African States.

(j) South-South trade

60. In order to promote increased participation of African countries in South-South trade as requested by the UN-PAAERD, UNCTAD continued to co-operate with UNDP in the implementation of the project (RAF/88/016) on economic and technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America. In this connection, in addition to organizing the first Conference of African and Latin American Trading Companies in the Canary Islands in November 1987, and the Afro-Latin American Interregional Seminar on trade expansion through countertrade and other non-traditional methods, in Rio de Janeiro in August 1989, UNCTAD prepared a number of reports: countertrade regulations in selected developing countries; sub-Sahara African multinational enterprises; regulations of foreign investments in Africa.

61. A number of State Trading Organizations from African countries are members of the International Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) established in 1984. During the period 1986-1989, several African State Trading Organizations participated in a number of activities organized by the ASTRO secretariat (often in association with UNCTAD and various other United Nations agencies). These activities included on-the-job training,

management training seminars, specialized seminars on transportation and logistics, on the negotiation of countertrade deals and on commodity and futures markets.

(k) Support for global system of trade preferences

62. The first round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries was completed at the third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 on the GSTP, held in Belgrade in April 1988. The GSTP is a collective response from the developing countries to the economic crisis that confronts them. Of the 48 countries that exchanged concessions, 16 were African and account for more than 50 per cent of intra-African trade in agricultural, mining and industrial products. Implementation of the GSTP should thus facilitate the expansion of trade among African countries and thereby promote the implementation of the Programme of Action. UNCTAD continues to assist African countries participating in the GSTP project.

3. Debt

63. The UN-PAAERD recognized "that the continued improvement of the external environment and a strong economic adjustment effort may not be sufficient to allow many African States to service their debt while establishing the basis for sustainable economic growth". The Board decision called for "increased technical assistance to African countries to expand their debt management capacity and to ensure wider coverage for the existing Programme".

64. UNCTAD's technical assistance programme in the area of debt is associated largely with the installation of a computerized management information system - the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) - whose objective is to improve the capacity of countries to manage their external debt. Through ongoing national projects, the DMFAS is being installed in Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe. In two countries - Egypt and Zambia - the projects have been successfully completed. At the request of other interested countries (Algeria, Angola, Mali and Nigeria) demonstrations of the DMFAS have been given. The Governments of Guinea, Niger, Sudan and the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) have, among others, indicated interest in having the DMFAS.

65. At the regional level it has been decided, after consultations between UNCTAD, ECA and UNDP, to have an independent consultant to assess the needs of the African region in external debt management with a view to preparing a full-fledged project document to assist African countries to improve their capacity to implement and maintain effective debt management systems.

4. Insurance

66. UNCTAD's technical co-operation in Africa in the field of insurance and reinsurance includes two regional projects (RAF/87/070 and RAF/87/136). Under RAF/87/070 the establishment of a regional insurance training centre for Eastern and Southern Africa is now in its final stage with operations set to begin in 1991.

67. Under project RAF/87/136 a meeting of African insurance and reinsurance companies was held to promote the exchange of reinsurance business between African companies to enhance the retention of African insurance markets and to lessen the outflow of foreign exchange due under reinsurance protection. A second regional meeting with the objective of reassessing the African insurance markets and to design common strategies for the development of the insurance sector was also held.

68. At the national level, Kenya and Zimbabwe both have UNCTAD-executed projects which have as objectives to strengthen their insurance supervisory authorities.

5. Technology

69. Within the framework of a UNDP-funded project (ZIM/84/019), UNCTAD has provided assistance to Zimbabwe aimed at strengthening the Department of Technology in the Ministry of Industry and Technology. The main elements of the project were: training courses on technology acquisition and transfer and the initiation of studies on the capital goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical sectors. As a result of this project, the capacity of the department has been developed and is now able to undertake a number of critical functions for technology. Similar services have been provided to Kenya, through its National Council for Science and Technology, as part of national initiatives to adopt an integrated approach for technology.

70. In Somalia UNCTAD had assisted in the organization of a symposium on Somalia's development needs for the 1990s, including assistance in the area of technology (February 1990). Within the framework of a UNDP-funded project (BDI/85/T01), UNCTAD has undertaken a study on the technological aspects of the food processing sector in Burundi. As part of enhancing capabilities for technology transfer, utilization and development, UNCTAD has provided training to two government officials. In addition, a national seminar on technology transfer and development is to be held in the last quarter of 1990. UNCTAD has provided assistance to Gambia in assessing its immediate technical assistance needs in the field of technology. A small project has subsequently been prepared which has now been put into the UNDP project pipeline.

6. Transport

71. The most important transport-related technical co-operation activity being undertaken by UNCTAD with a direct bearing on the implementation of UN-PAAERD consists of three subregional projects (respectively in Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and East and Central Africa) entitled "Transit Traffic and Support to the Transport Sector". These projects consist of two components:

(a) Transit traffic: covering institutional and technical measures to facilitate the movement of transit cargo across international borders and thus stimulate transit trade; and,

(b) Support to the transport sector: dealing with measures to increase the physical capacity of transport networks through the introduction of modern data management techniques which permit much closer monitoring of cargo movements.

72. An important feature of component (b) is the development of an Advanced Cargo Information System (ACIS). This is a system making available to all transport operators information on cargo in advance of that cargo reaching any interface. Taken together these three projects have a value exceeding $US 10 million over the period 1987-1991 and are being implemented jointly by the Special Programmes for the Least Developed Land-locked and Inland Developing Countries and the Shipping Division.

73. UNCTAD is also participating in a series of projects financed by the UNDP to help determine the factors which assist or constrain institutional development and the development of human resources in the transport sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. Case studies have been carried out in a number of ports and transport auxilliaries in Kenya, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia, and the conclusions are contained in two modal summary reports - one on ports, and one on freight forwarding and multimodal transport organizations. Recommendations contained in these reports have been fed into a strategy document covering Shipping, Ports, Multimodal Transport and Inland Waterways which UNCTAD has prepared for the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (UNTACDA II).

74. Another activity which is contributing to human resource development is UNCTAD's TRAINMAR Programme (Training Development in Maritime Transport). This programme helps maritime management training centres of developing countries to establish and conduct their own training programmes and, by using a common methodology, to co-operate among themselves to expand the quality and quantity of training available. TRAINMAR centres exist in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

75. Regional technical co-operation projects being conducted by UNCTAD include:

- the harmonization of port tariff structures and cost accounting systems in West and Central Africa;

- assistance to the Ministerial Conference of West and Central Africa (MINCONMAR) to strengthen its secretariat in relation to negotiations with shipping conferences and the harmonization of national maritime legislation;

- advice and assistance to the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping in East Africa (ISCOS) on protecting shippers' interests;

- assistance to land-locked countries in Africa in formulating shipping policy and improving the functioning of shippers' councils.

76. Among national technical co-operation projects being executed by UNCTAD in the transport field are:

- a multi-sectoral project in Cameroon designed to support the Ministry of Transport in reorganizing the transport sector and to boost the national shippers' council's managerial capability;

- assistance to the Government of Djibouti in the development, management and operation of a container terminal;

- assistance to the Government of Malawi in re-organizing port administration and lake services;

- assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in updating its maritime code and advising on measures to be taken to develop international transport activities;

- assistance to the National Shippers' Council of Benin on freight rate negotiations and training in multimodal transport;

- advice to the Government of Sao Tome and Principe on mechanization of cargo handling in the port.

7. Human resources development

77. In response to the acute need of African countries, most of the UNCTAD projects contain development and training content, for example in import management and food procurement policies, TRAINMAR, assistance with the GSP, debt management and MTN projects. Since the inception of the UN-PAAERD, UNCTAD technical co-operation directed towards Africa has laid greater emphasis on effective utilization resources for human development with the assistance of a Special Adviser on Human Resource Development attached to the Executive Direction and Management. Needs appraisal missions to a selected group of countries in Africa (paragraph 27 above) have indicated the desire of governments to enhance their training and human resources development, especially in the area of institution building and improving governmental ability to plan and manage the economy as well as in the output sector.

III. CONTRIBUTION TO INTER-AGENCY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INITIATIVES

A. Steering Committee on UN-PAAERD and Inter-Agency Task Force

78. The UNCTAD secretariat has continued to participate and contribute actively in the work of the United Nations Steering Committee on the implementation of the UN-PAAERD and its subsidiary body the Inter-Agency Task Force. The work programme of the Inter-Agency Task Force includes preparations for the final review of the UN-PAAERD in 1991. UNCTAD has also continued to strengthen its collaboration with the OAU.

B. United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems

79. The UNCTAD secretariat provided support and serviced the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on Africa's Commodity Problems which completed consideration of its report at its last meeting in Geneva on 5-7 April 1990. The report was presented to the Secretary-General on 15 June 1990. The report and its recommendations cover a wide range of issues affecting the commodities sector of African economies. On the commodities sector itself, the report argues that, in spite of the gloom surrounding commodity markets, consumption of most commodities has been rising. The difficulties are that Africa has been losing market shares while others have been expanding production. The report recommends that African countries make efforts to improve efficiency in both production and marketing and recapture their lost markets shares. To counter the problem of excess supplies the report recommends producer co-operation as well as strong efforts at market research and product development, taking advantage of the second window operations of the Common Fund for Commodities. In this regard, the Group believes there is need for increased resources for diversification of African economies. Overall, the report recommends that each African country should formulate, within an overall development strategy, a commodity strategy and policy package to support its commodity sector. The General Assembly will be discussing the report at its current session. The outcome of this discussion will be communicated to the Board.

IV. CONCLUSION

80. Because of UNCTAD's development mission, many of its ongoing programmes which are relevant to the UN-PAAERD actually started before the Programme was established. However, as the preceding sections demonstrate, the UNCTAD secretariat, within the limits of its resource constraints, has continued to evolve and intensify its ongoing programmes that have elements of particular relevance to the UN-PAAERD. On policy analysis and research activities, efforts have been intensified to bring out the African dimension in the secretariat's work. This has provided useful information. It is expected that the secretariat's analysis and research will continue to evolve and deepen along those lines. In addition, UNCTAD assisted the United Nations Secretary-General's Group of Experts on African Commodity Problems, which entailed in-depth analysis of the role of commodities in development and on ways to alleviate obstacles faced by Africa in this area. UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities continue to expand and it is estimated that in 1990 they will amount to $9.1 million in Africa, accounting for more than 40 per cent of UNCTAD's total technical co-operation activities. Despite the substantial increase in UNCTAD technical assistance to Africa, it remains modest in comparison with the many needs of the African countries.

81. In UNCTAD technical co-operation activities emphasis has been placed on human resource development in Africa. This is the major thrust particularly of programmes in such areas as TRAINMAR, multilateral trade negotiations, debt management programmes and customs administration.

82. UNCTAD has also continued to participate actively in inter-agency activities and other initiatives, and co-operated closely with the OAU and ECA secretariats.

83. Despite difficulties associated with any attempt to isolate regional issues in brief and general analyses of trade and development problems, efforts will continue in order to bring out more strongly, through the use of illustrative cases, the regional - including the African - dimension of the secretariat's work in the area of policy research and analysis in accordance with Trade and Development Board decision 363 (XXXV) and its annex. Of particular relevance to the African countries are commodity issues, debt and resource flows, structural adjustment programmes, technology, the environment, and problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, ECDC and enterprise co-operation. Also, issues of export performance in African countries need to be addressed.

84. In the area of technical co-operation in support of the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, the UNCTAD secretariat has been able to mobilize increased resources to undertake many of the activities identified. These resources, however, still fall short of needs. The resources constraints of the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa also give rise to concern, since this has been UNCTAD's main source of funds for regional activities. In the future, priorities for UNCTAD's technical co-operation will be in the areas of commodities, particularly policies for improving marketing and promoting processing of commodities, multilateral trade negotiations, trade facilitation and support to African regional integration efforts. UNCTAD is also actively involved in supporting activities related to transport, in particular in the

preparations for UNTACDA II 5/ where UNCTAD is chairing the sub-sectoral working group which is preparing a strategy for the Decade covering shipping, ports, inland waterways and multimodal transport.

85. Technical co-operation needs and programmes at the national level will continue to be identified in the context of regional and interregional activities and through specific needs appraisal missions, which can prove informative and useful in certain circumstances. In accordance with Board decisions 363 (XXXV) and 372 (XXXVI), further appraisal missions could be undertaken in individual African countries wishing to have them.

Notes

1/ Previous reports on UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of UN-PAAERD are to be found in TD/B/1131; TD/B/1146 and TD/B/1181 as follow-up to the Board decision 345 (XXXIII).

2/ (i) Elements for a Programme of Action for the 1990s for the LDCs; Note prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, A/CONF.147/PC/5;

(ii) Issues before the Conference, UNCLDC II/11;

(iii) Aid co-ordination and effectiveness: Least Developed Countries 1981-1989, UNCLDC II/4 Rev. 1;

(iv) Compensatory financing: Technical note by the UNCTAD secretariat, UNCLDC II/8;

(v) Scope for further debt relief in favour of the LDCs: Technical note by the UNCTAD secretariat, UNCLDC II/8;

(vi) Background information on human rights and related issues: Technical note by the UNCTAD secretariat, UNCLDC II/12;

(vii) The Least Developed Countries: A statistical profile, UNCLDC II/9;

(viii) ATLAS of the Least Developed Countries, UNCLDC II/10;

(ix) Report of the High Level Experts Meeting on the Role of Women in the development of the Least Developed Countries, UNCLDC II/5.

3/ Data in this annex do not include assistance to Africa through interregional projects, since it is not possible to allocate interregional expenditures among regions. A number of interregional projects are clearly of direct benefit to African countries. In addition, some African countries also benefit from regional projects executed by UNCTAD and supported by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe.

4/ United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems is discussed in paragraph 78.

5/ Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa.

Annex I

Regional distribution of UNCTAD technical co-operation expenditure (actual) (1987 - 1990)
(thousands of United States dollars)

	1987				1988				1989				1990 (*)			
	Regular Programme	UNDP	Trust Funds	Total	Regular Programme	UNDP	Trust Funds	Total	Regular Programme	UNDP	Trust Funds	Total	Regular Programme	UNDP	Trust Funds	Total
AFRICA																
Country projects	0	948	56	1 004	0	1 186	30	1 216	0	2 216	(15)	2 201	0	2 800	16	2 816
Per cent		10.1%	3.2%	8.5%		11.8%	2.1%	10.0%	0.0%	14.3%	-0.6%	12.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.4%	12.8%
Inter-country projects	0	2 015	155	2 170	0	2 654	0	2 654	0	5 632	61	5 692	0	6 200	114	6 314
Per cent		21.5%	9.0%	18.4%		26.3%	0.0%	21.8%	0.0%	36.4%	2.6%	31.0%	0.0%	35.0%	3.0%	28.61%
Sub-total	0	2 963	211	3 174	0	3 840	30	3 870	0	7 848	46	7 894	0	9 000	130	9 130
Per cent		31.7%	12.2%	26.9%		38.0%	2.1%	31.8%	0.0%	50.7%	2.0%	43.0%	0.0%	50.8%	3.4%	41.4%
OTHER REGIONS (Americas, Asia/ Pacific, Europe, Arab States)	0	4 489	78	4 567	0	4 409	328	4 737	0	4 993	168	5 161	0	6 000	120	6 120
Per cent	0.0%	48.0%	4.5%	38.7%	0.0%	43.7%	22.7%	39.0%	0.0%	32.3%	7.3%	28.1%	0.0%	33.9%	3.1%	27.7%
INTERREGIONAL	714	1 903	1 441	4 058	621	1 843	1 085	3 549	596	2 626	2 080	5 302	500	2 700	3 600	6 810
Per cent	100.0%	20.3%	83.3%	34.4%	100.0%	18.3%	75.2%	29.2%	100.0%	17.0%	90.7%	28.9%	100.0%	15.3%	93.5%	30.9%
TOTAL	714	9 355	1 730	11 799	621	10 092	1 443	12 156	596	15 467	2 294	18 357	500	17 700	3 850	22 060
Per cent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(*) Estimate; figures may not add up due to rounding.

Annex II

List of ongoing UNCTAD projects in Africa (as at 30 September 1990)

1. UNCTAD as Executing Agency

(a) Country projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	SHORT TITLE	DIVISION OR PROGRAMME	UNCTAD BUDGET TOTAL - 000 $
Algeria	ALG/85/007	Developpement de la formation et conseils techniques dans le domaine portuaire	SHIP	308.0
Botswana	BOT/83/A05	Strengthening the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	RDP	134.0
Burundi	BDI/85/T01	Transfert et developpement de technologie	ITP	180.0
Burundi	BDI/87/001	Systeme de surveillance de la dette	RDP	124.7
Burundi	BDI/88/014	ASYCUDA	DDM	323.5
Cameroon	CMR/87/019	Developpement du secteur des transports	SHIP	568.4
Cape Verde	CVI/87/005	Appui au developpement des exportations	RDP	398.2
Central African Rep.	CAF/89/005	SYDONIA	DDM	45.1
Comoros	COI/87/015	Information des données du commerce exterieur	DDM	54.3
Côte d'Ivoire	IVC/82/004	Etudes, organisation et gestion maritimes et populaires	SHIP	911.5
Djibouti	DJI/86/005	Systeme de surveillance de la dette	RDP	140.5
Egypt	EGY/85/009	Debt monitoring, analysis and management	RDP	946.9
Egypt	EGY/87/012	Assistance to the national port training centre of Egypt	SHIP	283.00
Ethiopia	ETH/87/021	Drafting of maritime codes	SHIP	200.00
Ethiopia	ETH/88/009	Registration and control of external debt	RDP	214.8
Ethiopia	ETH/89/014	Intermodal transport study	SHIP	205.0
Gambia	GAM/82/004	Strengthening of policy, planning and implementation capabilities in the foreign trade sector	RDP/LDC	761.7
Ghana	GHA/88/006	Improving customs administration and computerization of customs data	DDM	588.7
Kenya	KEN/81/016	Advisory services in insurance legislation and supervision	RDP	607.6
Kenya	KEN/90/031	Implications regarding trade and investment with South Africa	ITP	91.5
Madagascar	MAG/87/012	SYDONIA	DDM	448.3
Malawi	MLW/88/006	Preparatory assistance port administration and lake services	SHIP	62.1
Mauritania	MAU/83/005	Collecte, saisie et controle des informations relatives au commerce exterieur systeme douanier automatise SYDONIA	DDM	940.8
Mauritius	MAR/89/001	Improving customs administration and computerization of customs data	DDM	202.8
Morocco	MOR/88/003	Trainmar (Phase II)	SHIP	423.8
Nigeria	NIR/90/007	Strengthening of external trade sector	ITP	136.0
Rwanda	RWA/88/015	Systeme de surveillance de la dette	RDP	148.9
Rwanda	RWA/89/012	SYDONIA	DDM	515.5
Sudan	SUD/88/003	Computerization of customs documents processing and foreign trade data	DDM	336.0
Togo	TOG/84/011	Systeme de surveillance de la dette	RDP	151.3
Uganda	UGA/85/001	Registration and control of external debt	RDP	218.9
Uganda	UGA/87/009	Development of external sector	RDP/LDC	409.0
Zaire	ZAI/89/004	Informatisation de l'OFIDA	DDM	508.5
Zambia	ZAM/88/029	Assistance to prices and incomes commission	ECDC	726.8
Zimbabwe	ZIM/85/017	Registration and control of external debt	RDP	118.7
Zimbabwe	ZIM/88/027	Insurance supervisory authority	RDP	38.8
Zimbabwe	ZIM/89/004	ASYCUDA	DDM	324.0

Annex II (continued)

List of ongoing UNCTAD projects in Africa (as at 30 September 1990)

(b) Regional projects

PROJECT SYMBOL	SHORT TITLE	DIVISION OR PROGRAMME	UNCTAD BUDGET TOTAL - 000 $
RAF/81/042	Assistance to the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime transport	SHIP	136.0
RAF/86/046	Transit Traffic and support to transport sector in Southern Africa	RDP/SHIP	4 872.4
RAF/86/057	African regional technical co-operation on GSP	ITP	392.3
RAF/87/004	Training development in the field of maritime transport in Portuguese-speaking African countries (TRAINMAR)	SHIP	320.1
RAF/87/019	Preparatory assistance prospects of export trade in commodity policies	COMM	99.0
RAF/87/034	Assistance à la Conference ministerielle sur les Transports maritimes dans les domaines de la législation maritime	SHIP	185.0
RAF/87/070	Preparatory assistance regional insurance educational strategy and centre in East and Southern Africa	RDP	94.0
RAF/87/072	Strengthening of the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS)	SHIP	312.0
RAF/87/089	Training of shore-based personnel (Maritime Academy in Abidjan - Preparatory assistance)	SHIP	660.7
RAF/87/123	Port tariffs and cost accounting	SHIP	480.1
RAF/87/135	Shipping policy for land-locked countries	SHIP	393.7
RAF/87/136	Renforcement des marches africains d'assurances et activités de formation	RDP	340.0
RAF/87/157	Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of MTN and to external sector of African countries	ITP	1 245.5
RAF/88/014	Transit Traffic and support to transport sector in West and Central Africa	RDP/SHIP	4 658.9
RAF/88/015	Transit Traffic and support to transport sector in East and Central Africa	RDP/SHIP	2 575.0
RAF/88/032	Assistance in trade negotiations	ECDC	165.7
RAF/88/052	Information douaniere des pays de la CEDEAO	DDM	947.5
RAF/88/053	Technical assistance West African clearing house	ECDC	125.2
RAF/89/007	Expert group African commodities and export diversification	EDM	1 033.0
RAF/89/008	Assistance to ACP group of States for ACP-EEC negotiations	COMM	397.5
RAF/89/028	Human resources development in Sub-Sahara African countries	SHIP	300.0
RAF/89/A04	Training project for the port of Dar-es-Salaam	SHIP	41.8

Annex II (continued)

List of ongoing UNCTAD projects in Africa (as at 30 September 1990)

2. UNCTAD as Associated Agency

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	SHORT TITLE	EXEC. AGENCY	DIVISION OR PROGRAMME	UNCTAD BUDGET TOTAL - 000 $
Benin	BEN/87/023	SYDONIA (ASYCUDA)	UNDP	DDM	147.0
Guinea	GUI/88/001	Renforcement capacités sectorielles de planification et de gestion de l'economie	DTCD	RDP	87.0
Mozambique	MOZ/89/018	Support to the Customs Administration	DTCD	DDM	300.8
Reg. Africa	RAF/87/025	PTA Programme on Trade and Information Service	ITC	DDM	147.4
Reg. Africa	RAF/88/016	Economic/technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America	UNDP	ECDC	83.1
Reg. Africa	RAF/88/049	Multisectoral assistance to CEEAC in the promotion of Economic Co-operation	ECA	ECDC	83.0
Reg. Africa	RAF/89/054	Planification regionale	UNDP	ITP	5.0
Reg. Africa	RAF/90/830	Assistance to UNTACDA II	ECA	SHIP	60.0

(1) Total budget refers only to amount allocated to UNCTAD.

Annex III

GSP

Activities carried out in the African region by Project RAF/86/057
from July 1989 to October 1990

1989

- National seminar on GSP, Maseru, Lesotho (18-20 July)
- National seminar on GSP, Mbabane, Swaziland (24-26 July)
- National seminar on GSP, Conakry, Guinea (18-22 September)
- National seminar on GSP, Nairobi, Kenya (4-6 October)
- Regional seminar on GSP for African LDCs, Arusha, Tanzania (5-10 November)
- National seminar on GSP, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania (13-15 November)
- National seminar on GSP, Lilongwe, Malawi (20-22 November)

1990

- National seminar on GSP, Harare, Zimbabwe (6-7 March)
- National seminar on GSP, Kampala, Uganda (24-26 April)
- Advisory mission Douala and Yaoundé, Cameroon (2-4 May)
- National seminar on GSP, Praia, Cape Verde (9-11 May)
- Lecture on rules of origin for ESAPTC, Nairobi, Kenya (3-5 July)
- Advisory mission, Lomé, Togo (6-26 September)

Annex IV

Activities of the African MTN Project (RAF/87/157) during the second half of 1989

	Activity	Location	Duration
1.	Advisory Mission	Cameroon	8-11 May
2.	Tenth meeting of PTA Customs and Trade Committee	Lusaka	9-12 May
3.	Advisory Mission	Sao Tome and Principe	12-13 May
4.	Round table on Agriculture	Cairo	22-24 May
5.	Demonstration on SMART	Geneva	27 July
6.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Rwanda	27-29 September
7.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Cameroon	2-4 October
8.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Benin	6-7 October
9.	Round table on TRIMs and Trade in Services	Talloires	20-22 October
10.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	United Republic of Tanzania	25-27 October
11.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Zimbabwe	30-31 October
12.	National Seminar on the Uruguay Round	Addis Ababa	2-4 November
13.	Meeting of ECA Trade Ministers	Addis Ababa	November/December
14.	Participation in Seminar on Agriculture modelling for Analysts from developing countries	Geneva	23-24 November
15.	Meeting with ACP Secretariat	Brussels	30 November-1 December

Annex V

Activities of the African MTN Project (RAF/87/157) from January to September 1990

	Activity	Location	Period
1.	Sixth seminar of Executive Directors of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab countries and some African countries	Cairo	8-10 January
2.	Advisory mission	Cape Verde	12-17 February
3.	OAU Council of Ministers and Steering Committee	Addis Ababa	18-24 February
4.	Advisory Mission on services	Burundi	12-13 March
5.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Burundi	14-16 March
6.	Advisory mission on services	United Republic of Tanzania	18-19 March
7.	Advisory mission on services	Côte d'Ivoire	20-21 March
8.	Round table on TRIPs	Talloires	30 March - 1 April
9.	Round table on Uruguay Round	Geneva	4-11 April
10.	National Seminar on Uruguay Round	Cape Verde	16-19 April
11.	National Seminar on SMART	Botswana	23-24 April
12.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Congo	24-25 April
13.	Round table on Agriculture	Santiago	26-27 April
14.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Central African Republic	27-28 April
15.	National Seminar on SMART	Zambia	27-28 April
16.	Advisory mission on services	Benin	30 April - 4 May
17.	National Seminar on SMART	Ethiopia	2-4 May
18.	Subregional Seminar on SMART	Cairo	3-5 May
19.	Subregional Seminar on SMART	Morocco	3-5 May

Annex V (continued)

	Activity	Location	Period
20.	Subregional Seminar on SMART	Kenya	8-9 May
21.	National Seminar on SMART	Kenya	10-11 May
22.	National Seminar on new issues of the Uruguay Round	Morocco	7-8 May
23.	Regional Seminar on Uruguay Round for Arab States and some African countries	Morocco	9-11 May
24.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Madagascar	16-18 May
25.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Mauritius	21-23 May
26.	Seminar on GATT negotiations on agriculture and the developing countries	Montreux	30 May - 1 June
27.	Round table on TRIMs	Cairo	5-7 June
28.	Seminar on Uruguay Round for ACP countries	Brussels	27-29 June
29.	Round table on Uruguay Round	Geneva	23-26 July
30.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Botswana	10-11 September
31.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Malawi	13-14 September
32.	National Seminar on selected issues of the Uruguay Round	Kenya	17-19 September
33.	Workshop on Negotiating, Interpreting and Monitoring Performance of Multilateral Trade Agreements	Zimbabwe	20-21 September
34.	Round table on TRIPs	Geneva	7 October
35.	Regional Seminar for COI countries	La Réunion	9-12 October

Annex VI

Studies carried out by African MTN Project RAF/87/157

	Study	Language
	1989	
1.	New issues in the Uruguay Round in relation to African countries	English and French
2.	Services in the external trade of the African Economy	English and French
3.	The Service sector in African LDCs	English
4.	Tariffs and NTMs on imports from African countries to developed market economy countries	English
5.	Analysis on Tropical products for Western and Central African countries	English and French
6.	Analysis on Tropical products for Eastern and Southern African countries	English and French
7.	The effects of policy changes by major agricultural trading nations (Australia, Canada, European Community, Japan, United States) on the market for selected agricultural products and the implications for African countries	English
8.	Market access conditions for Agricultural, Tropical and Natural Resource-based products of Sub-Saharan Africa and the implications of trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round	English and French
9.	Preliminary results of the negotiations on Tropical Products	English
10.	Note on New Issues from the perspective of African countries	English
11.	Africa and the Uruguay Round	English
12.	The Construction and Engineering Design Service sector	English
13.	RAF-Newsletter number one	English and French
14.	RAF-Newsletter number two	English and French
15.	RAF-Newsletter number three	English and French

Annex VI (continued)

	Study	Language
16.	The development dimension in international trade: Questions and issues for the participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system	English and French
17.	TRIPs, TRIMs and Trade in Services in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations of U.R. from the perspective of African countries	English and French
18.	The Uruguay Round and Africa: African Interests and perceptions in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in GATT	English
19.	The legal protection of know-how (Trade secrets) and the TRIPs negotiations	English and French
20.	Agriculture Trade Liberalization and African countries interest	English and French
21.	Uruguay Round offers of trade concessions on tropical products and African countries interests	English and French
22.	Uruguay Round revised offers of tariff concessions on Tropical products (as at 31 July 1990): The potential trade impact	English
23.	Study on Labour Services in Africa (October 1990)	English and French
24.	Study on the proposal of the establishment of an International Trade Organization in Uruguay Round and its implication on the interests of African countries	English and French
25.	Study on Natural resource-based products	English and French

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